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Herdonius . . . the god Minucius was transformed into a tribune of the people, or a *præfectus annonæ* " (p. 201).

I can quote only one or two more instances of the author's peculiar views: "*Tarpeius* and *Tarquininus* are but two forms of the same word" (p. 105), and "Tarquinius Superbus . . . is that same person who was by others called the guardian of the citadel and the father of the vestal Tarpeia" (p. 122); "the competition and the vicinity of the two market-places [the Macellum and the forum Cuppedinis], and the fact that one was so close to the *lacus Servilius*, gave origin to the story of the jealousy and the rivalry between Mælius and Minucius, and to the tale of the arm (*ahala*) which was severed by Servilius" (p. 212).

In the chapter that deals with the recent excavations in the Forum, the views of the author agree in general with those now held by the best topographers, but elsewhere we find statements that will hardly commend themselves, such as the placing of the *saxum Tarpeium* on the Arx (p. 109), and the assumption of a second *Roma quadrata* (*mundus*) near the Lupercal, distinct from that in front of the Palatine temple of Apollo.

The translation is marred by some constantly recurring errors like "arrive to", as well as by many single instances of incorrect usage. Typographical mistakes are numerous, and now and then a slip like this: "Ceres . . . was identified with the Greek Proserpina, who, once a year, descended into Hades in search of Kore" (p. 71).

Very few of the radical views advanced in these lectures will ever be generally accepted, but they cannot fail to arouse opposition and to stimulate fruitful discussion. The erudition and acumen of the author are truly remarkable.

SAMUEL BALL PLATNER.

Old Provence. By THEODORE ANDREA COOK, M.A., F.S.A. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1905. Two vols., pp. xxiii, 348: xiii, 445.)

AFTER an introduction come chapters on: The Dawn of History; Marius in Provence; Rome at St. Remy and Orange; The Pacification of Provence; Greece and Rome at Arles; Ancient Religions in Provence and Greek Art at Nîmes; Life under the Roman Emperors (I., Above Ground; II., Beneath the Surface); and in Volume II.: The Churches and Cathedrals of Provence (I., The Alyscamps and the Kingdom of Arles; II., St. Trophime and St. Gilles); The Fortresses of the South (I., Les Baux; II., Carcassonne; III., Aigues-Mortes); Avignon (I., Bricks and Mortar; II., The French Popes); The Good King René (I., The Troubadours; II., Vaucluse; III., Beaucaire; IV., Tarascon). There are about seventy good illustrations, mainly from photographs, and several reproductions of old maps and plans.

To give the titles of the chapters is almost to review the book. As they suggest, the author has read and travelled. He was interested in

his theme, and he has produced a readable though not entirely artistic work. But to treat the kaleidoscopic life of southern France from the dawn of history to the *Félibres* is a large undertaking, particularly for one who has not devoted himself exclusively or primarily to this field. The two important facts about the region are that it was a distributing centre of Greek-Latin civilization and a hotbed of new culture in the medieval period. To the first subject sufficient space and emphasis have been given, but perhaps the treatment is not entirely judicious. Will many concede that the Greeks "have here left traces upon the soil of France that are as remarkable as any to be found in Italy" (I. x), when they recall Paestum, Segesta, Girgenti, Taormina, and Syracuse? Will all subscribe to this method of erasing what has been written by a generation—Maissiat included—upon Hannibal's passage of the Rhone: "I have examined the locality and I have made up my mind, after considerable labour, that a certain route is right, and without further complication or argument I shall give the one which was first suggested by Gilles in 1872, and which no subsequent theories have ever shown to be impossible" (I. 45)? And is not this a trifle hard on the art of topography as well as on the ancients and their commentators: "The classical authorities present a merely unintelligible maze till you have walked over the battlefields they describe" (I. xii)?

Of the other great office of "Provence" Mr. Cook hardly seems to be aware. The troubadours are treated as a subtitle to "The Good King René", who was not a troubadour. Almost nothing is said of the culture of their day. Several of the most important are barely named or not mentioned, while "Geoffrey Rudel", "Guilhem de Cabestan", and (under two different names, neither correct) Folquet de Marseilla are dwelt upon, and two pages are given to a legendary Clémence. The somewhat rambling style of execution is suggested by the author's summary of the chapter (selected at random) on "Rome at St. Remy and Orange" (I. xviii): "The Politics of Rome—Marius and Sulla—Caesar and Pompey—The Problem of the Allobroges—Importance of Vienne [said elsewhere to lie outside the author's field]—Triumphal Monument to Marius at St. Remy—A Spurious Inscription—The Policy of Julius Caesar—His Triumphal Arch at St. Remy—Arch of Augustus at Carpentras—Glanum, Freta, and St. Remy—Roumanille—Nostradamus—Frédéric Mistral—Arch of Tiberius at Orange—Its Inscription—'Arc Admirable' at Arles—Theatre of Orange—The Princess of Orange—William of Orange and of England." It is hard to be satisfied with the author's reason for virtually omitting Toulouse, Narbonne, and Marseille. In short, the work needs a clearer plan, more adequate special knowledge, better judgment and critical discrimination, many more references (there are but very few), more personal reserve, a better index, and a real map. It is pleasant, semi-learned magazine writing.